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Investigation and Research on the Current Situation of Consciousness Education of Chinese National Community in Colleges and Universities in Border Areas

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Abstract:
Taking four universities in the border areas as examples, this paper briefly expounds the research background of the education of casting the consciousness of the Chinese nation community. Then it analyzes the results of the education of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community in the universities in the border areas. Finally, the paper puts forward the countermeasures to enhance the awareness education of the Chinese nation community in colleges and universities in the border areas.

Keywords:
universities in border areas, community consciousness education of the Chinese nation

1 Introductory

Since 2015, the academic community has begun to make a preliminary exploration on the study of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community in the border areas. Since then, the academic research on the consciousness of the Chinese nation community in the border areas has shown an increasing trend. In October 2019, the State Council issued the " Opinions on Comprehensively, In-depth and Sustainedly Carrying out the Work of Creating National Unity and Progress to Strengthen the Consciousness of the Chinese Nation Community, " which set the goal and pointed out the direction for the work of national unity in the new era. This has also triggered a new upsurge in the academic community to study the consciousness of the Chinese nation community in the border areas.

Chongzuo City is located in the southwest frontier of China and has many local undergraduate colleges with many years of history and experience in running schools. It undertakes a glorious task and shoulders an important mission in implementing the important instructions of the Party Central Committee and the district and city party committees on ethnic work and building up the consciousness of the Chinese nation community in educational practice. It is a long-term political task and key task for colleges and universities in Chongzuo to focus on the goal of talent training, follow the law of higher education, combine the geographical characteristics of the border areas, and do a good job in the education of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community.

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2 Research design and implementation

In order to ensure the reliability and rigor of the survey, the research group conducted a pre-survey of 50 copies in Guangxi Normal University for Nationalities on September 3,2023.According to the survey results, the order of some problems was adjusted, verification problems were added, and the problem options were revised, and finally the survey questionnaire was formed. From September 5,2023 to September 10,2023, the research group distributed 1385 questionnaires through the network questionnaire platform in Guangxi Normal University for Nationalities, Guangxi Polytechnic Vocational and Technical College, Nanning Branch of Guilin University of Technology, and Guangxi City Vocational University.After eliminating obvious errors, omissions, and invalid questionnaires such as similar answers, the questionnaire was screened by ' Have you heard of the consciousness of the Chinese national community ', and finally 1055 valid questionnaires were obtained, with an effective rate of 76.17 %.

3 Analysis of the research results of the consciousness education of the Chinese nation community in colleges and universities in the border areas

3.1Investigation object situation

From the demographic analysis of the respondents, there are differences in gender, grade and political outlook. From the perspective of gender, boys account for 24.4 % and girls account for 75.6 %. There are differences in the proportion of men and women. The reason is basically consistent with the proportion of men and women in the surveyed universities, which meets the requirements of stratified sampling. From the analysis of grade distribution, the proportion of freshmen is 69.8 %, and the proportion of sophomores, juniors and seniors is 30.2 %. In the overall sample, there are 2.2 % of the Communist Party of China (including reserve party members), 59.5 % of the Communist Youth League members, 38.3 % of the masses.

Table 1 Demographic statistics of respondents

Projects	options	frequency	percentage (%)
gender	males	257	24.4
	female	798	75.6
grade	first-year college student	736	69.8
	second year students	119	11.3
	third year students	135	12.8
	Fourth year students	65	6.2
political complexion	communist party members	23	2.2
	communist youth league member	628	59.5
	mass	404	38.3
	Democratic / non-partisan people	0	0
	Total	1055	100.0

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3.2 Overall cognitive situation

3.2.1 College students generally know the concept

In this survey, ' How much do you know about the awareness of the Chinese nation community ' was set up to explore the overall cognition of college students on the awareness of the Chinese nation community. The degree of cognition is divided into four levels : very understanding, comparative understanding, basic understanding and complete lack of understanding. The survey results show that basic understanding (43.6 %) and comparative understanding (38.2 %) occupy the main position, and very understanding (18.0 %) also has a very important position. On the contrary, the only respondents (0.2 %) have no understanding of the sense of building a Chinese national community. The research group also set up ' Do you know the policies and advanced deeds of national unity ? The verification questions verify the overall cognition, and the verification results show that the understanding of the policies and advanced deeds of national unity is also relatively high (' very understanding ' and ' understanding some ' account for 96.1 %, and only 3.9 % of college students do not understand the policies and deeds related to national unity). On the whole, most of the college students in frontier colleges and universities know the basic knowledge of building up the consciousness of the Chinese nation community through various channels and understand the basic concepts. The education of strengthening the consciousness of the Chinese nation community has achieved basic results in border universities, and has been recognized by college students.

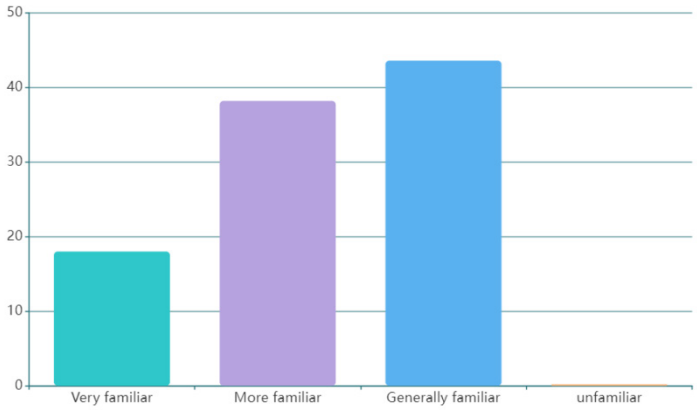


Fig. 1 Understanding of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community

3.2.2 College students have better value recognition and willingness to learn.

Value identification is the premise of education to strengthen the consciousness of the Chinese nation community. The research group sets up relevant problems to test the cognition degree of college students. When asked ' is it necessary to strengthen the education and cultivation of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community in the university stage ', almost all the respondents (99.7 %) gave a positive answer, and only three gave a negative answer. In general, almost all college students recognize the education of building a strong sense of community of the Chinese nation, which lays a solid foundation for the school to carry out the education of building a strong sense of community of the Chinese nation. Would you like to learn about the excellent traditional culture of other nationalities ? When you hear this question, 95.9 % of the respondents are willing to learn about the traditional culture of other nationalities. This provides a good value basis for

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casting a strong sense of the Chinese nation community, and plays a vital role in breaking the cultural differences among ethnic groups of college students and alleviating ethnic conflicts.

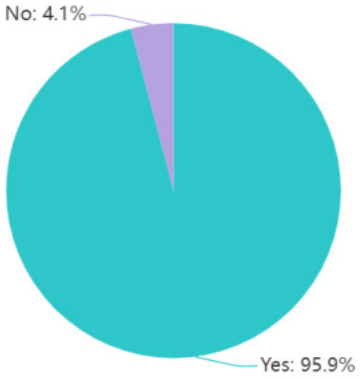


Fig.2 Understanding the willingness of national culture

3.2.3 The first classroom, curriculum is still used as the main means of education

Colleges and universities in the border areas are an important base for promoting the education of national unity and progress, and an important position for casting the consciousness education of the Chinese nation community. As the basic function of colleges and universities-teaching and educating people, the school will implement the education of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community to college students through educational means such as setting up courses. The research group has set up a ' Does your school carry out courses related to the cultivation of the sense of community of the Chinese nation ? The two questions of ' and ' whether you have attended similar courses such as ethnic theory and policy ' are used to verify whether colleges and universities will incorporate the education of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community into the first classroom.

From the statistical results, 92.2 % of the 1055 respondents reported that colleges and universities have set up courses related to the awareness of the Chinese nation community, which is higher than the proportion of ethnic theory and policy courses. As a key course for colleges and universities to implement the fundamental task of " building morality and cultivating people, " ideological and political courses must integrate the consciousness of the Chinese nation community into the teaching of ideological and political courses. In particular, the course of ethnic theory and policy plays an important role in forging the consciousness of the Chinese nation community. Explaining why and how to forge the consciousness of the Chinese nation community provides a basic guideline for colleges and universities in border areas to forge the consciousness of the Chinese nation community. The investigation group found that several colleges and universities surveyed will incorporate the education of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community and the course of ethnic theory and policy into the first classroom, which also shows that the education of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community has formed a good mechanism in colleges and universities in the border areas.

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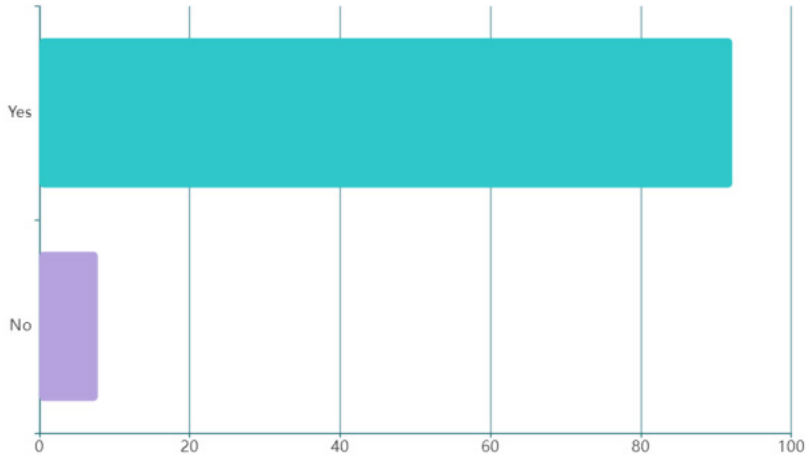


Fig.3 Whether colleges and universities offer relevant courses

In colleges and universities, the first classroom and the second classroom occupy a dominant and auxiliary position respectively. The first classroom is mainly devoted to the education and teaching of professional theoretical knowledge. The second classroom is to point out that outside the first classroom, the school carries out volunteer service, social practice, ideological guidance, innovation and entrepreneurship and other activities. The first classroom and the second classroom complement each other. Colleges and universities carry out the education of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community through classroom learning, discussion and communication, cultural and sports activities, practical training and other forms. According to the survey results, 93.0 % of the respondents understand and learn the consciousness of the Chinese nation community through classroom learning, followed by discussion and communication, cultural and sports activities, and going out to practice. Their proportions are 85.7 %, 60.8 % and 45.3 %. To solve the problem of the disconnection between educational theory and educational practice, and to transform the relevant theoretical research on the consciousness of the Chinese nation community into the working paradigm of the school is the primary problem to improve the effectiveness of the education of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community. There is evidence that classroom teaching, campus media, lecture reports, and party building and league building activities are the main ways for colleges and universities to carry out education on the awareness of the Chinese nation community, which is also consistent with the survey results of this paper. The conclusion shows that students build the Chinese nation together for the school.

Table 2 Forms of education

Projects	frequency	percentage (%)
classroom learning	981	93.0
discussion and communication	904	85.7
cultural and sports activities	641	60.8
going out to practice	478	45.3
other aspects	325	30.8

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3.2.4 The content of higher education can basically cover the education of the community consciousness of the Chinese nation

Teaching and learning are the main functions of universities and college students. How to pass on knowledge, ideas and skills to students in popular forms of education is a topic of continuous discussion in the education field. Based on the analysis of the survey results of the educational content of casting the consciousness of the Chinese nation community, the recognition of historical and cultural traditions, economic cooperation and development, national unity and harmony, political system construction and people 's happiness is higher than 93.0 %, indicating that the respondents have a high degree of recognition of the educational content of casting the consciousness of the Chinese nation community. At the same time, it also reflects that the content of school education can cover all the contents of the education of casting the consciousness of the Chinese nation community.

Table 3 The content of higher education

Projects	frequency	Percentage（%）
the recognition of historical and cultural traditions	1032	97.8
economic cooperation and development	986	93.5
national unity and harmony	1036	98.2
political system construction	981	93.0
people 's happiness	984	93.3

3.2.5 The daily social media technology adopted by colleges and universities has not achieved the expected results.

At present, the main way for students to obtain information is the Internet and multimedia. Traditional teaching methods can no longer meet students ' needs for new knowledge and can not stimulate students ' interest in learning. How do college students obtain information related to the education of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community ? The research group designed questions from family education, traditional media, new media, social communication and other aspects. The results show that in addition to family influence, traditional media and new media occupy a major position. It is worth noting that the proportion of social communication is low. The reason is that compared with family education and traditional and emerging media with a large audience, daily social interaction rarely becomes the theme of conversation. It can be seen that the propaganda methods adopted by the school have not achieved the expected results. If the school cannot skillfully apply and promote multimedia technologies such as Weibo, WeChat public number, and Tik Tok, some students do not have strong interest and enthusiasm in the classroom. As a result, they cannot understand the latest national policies and cannot integrate into the multi-ethnic cultural environment, so that they cannot form a unified national community awareness.

Table 4 Sources of information

Projects	frequency	percentage（%））
family education	982	93.1
traditional media	897	85.0

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new media	836	79.2
social communication	287	27.2
other aspects	161	15.3

3.2.6 Both subjective and objective factors affect the effect of strengthening the consciousness education of the Chinese nation community

At present, there are some problems in the education of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community among students of all ethnic groups in colleges and universities, such as single education mode, insufficient depth of education content, narrow width of education objects, and weak awareness of full participation. Some scholars believe that the factors that affect the consciousness of the Chinese nation community mainly include demographic variables (gender, grade, political outlook) and social environment variables (place of origin, school education environment, family environment) . According to the comprehensive academic research of the research group, the factors that affect the consciousness of the Chinese nation community mainly include subjective factors and objective factors. The subjective factors include the limited level of the subjective factors and the conflict of personal time. The objective factors include the problem of education supply, the lack of social atmosphere and the absence of propaganda and guidance. The research group found that subjective factors (their limited level and personal time conflict) are much higher than objective factors (education supply problems, lack of social atmosphere and lack of publicity and guidance). Among the objective factors, the lack of education supply accounted for 60.8 %, followed by the lack of social atmosphere accounted for 54.1 %, and finally the lack of publicity and guidance accounted for 45.5 %. On the whole, both subjective and objective factors affect the effect of the education of the community consciousness of the Chinese nation.

Table 5 Influencing factors

Projects	frequency	percentage（%））
limited level	816	77.3
education supply problems	641	60.8
personal time conflict	775	73.5
lack of social atmosphere	571	54.1
lack of publicity and guidance	480	45.5
other aspects	304	28.8

3.2.7 Extracurricular activities have become the most expected form of education.

In the pre-survey of the research group, the open question ' In the education of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community, which way do you want to receive education ' is designed to investigate the needs of the interviewees. The results feedback, the establishment of courses, the integration of professions, extracurricular activities, lecture forums and daily social interaction are the forms of education expected by the interviewees. According to the results of the formal survey, the most expected form of education for respondents is extracurricular activities (89.2 %), followed by daily social networking (83.8 %), lecture forums (

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76.5 %), setting up courses (70.9 %) and integrating into the profession (70.1 %), and finally other forms. It is the main line to carry out and implement the party 's national work in the new era, and it is an important starting point and focus to promote the effectiveness of the education of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community. Only by cultivating the " golden course " of the Chinese national community consciousness, enriching the course content with the superposition path of " first classroom + second classroom, " breaking through the knowledge limitations in traditional classroom teaching, and forcing the teaching course to innovate and reform in content and mode, can students increase their knowledge and talents in education.

Table 6 Expected forms of education

Projects	frequency	percentage（%））
the establishment of courses	748	70.9
the integration of professions	740	70.1
extracurricular activities	941	89.2
lecture forums	807	76.5
daily social interaction	884	83.8
other aspects	232	22.0

3.2.8 The ' five identities ' education is very effective

On the basis of the original, the " recognition of the Communist Party of China " was added to more accurately and completely summarize the political identity and political consciousness that the Chinese nation community consciousness should possess. It can be seen that the consciousness of casting the Chinese nation community can be divided into five dimensions : the recognition of the great motherland, the recognition of the Chinese nation, the recognition of the Chinese culture, the recognition of the Communist Party of China and the recognition of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The " five identities " education of college students in border areas is related to the overall stability of the country, the long-term development of ethnic colleges and the healthy growth of ethnic minority college students. Research group design ' I often feel that the motherland is my solid rely on ', ' in the face of complex network public opinion, I can always soberly stand on the side of the motherland, firmly safeguard my motherland ', ' I am proud of being a Chinese for a living ', ' I think ethnic minorities are an important member of the Chinese nation ', ' I think Chinese culture is superior to foreign culture ', ' I am very willing to introduce Chinese culture to him (her) ', ' I think the Communist Party of China is the party that serves the people wholeheartedly ', ' As long as there is an opportunity. I want to join the Communist Party of China ', ' China 's development is inseparable from the socialist system with Chinese characteristics ', ' I very agree with the state 's preferential policies for ethnic minorities ' 10 questions to examine the educational effect of the five dimensions. According to the statistical results of the questionnaire, the average value of the 10 questions of the recognition of the great motherland (4.73), the recognition of the Chinese nation (4.78), the recognition of the Chinese culture (4.65), the recognition of the Communist Party of China (4.715) and the recognition of socialism with Chinese characteristics (4.715) is above 4.65.

In the sub-cognitive statistics of ' five identities ', the respondents have a high degree of recognition of '

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each identity ' composed of different dimensions, among which the average recognition of the community of shared future for the Chinese nation, Chinese culture, the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and the system of regional ethnic autonomy is as high as 4.70. It can be seen that college students in border areas show a high degree of recognition and strong self-confidence in the Communist Party of China, China 's road, theory, system, culture and realistic goals.

Skewness can be used to measure the asymmetry of the probability distribution of random variables. When the skewness is 0, the probability distribution diagram is skewed to the right. Kurtosis can be used to measure the steepness of the probability distribution of random variables. The value range of kurtosis is [1, + ∞). The kurtosis value of the data that completely obeys the normal distribution is 3. The larger the kurtosis value, the higher the probability distribution diagram, the smaller the kurtosis value, and the shorter and fatter. The mean skewness of the 10 questions of the recognition of the great motherland, the recognition of the Chinese nation, the recognition of the Chinese culture, the recognition of the Communist Party of China and the recognition of socialism with Chinese characteristics is 9, indicating that the evaluation of the educational effect of the respondents is concentrated on the left side of the mean, and has formed a high-profile aggregation.

Table 7 ' Five Identities ' Indicator Survey Results

' Five Identities ' Indicator	options	mean value	standard deviation	bias angle	kurtosis
the recognition of the great motherland	I often feel that the motherland is my solid rely on	4.74	0.779	-3.791	14.705
	in the face of complex network public opinion, I can always soberly stand on the side of the motherland, firmly safeguard my motherland	4.72	0.789	-3.679	13.918
the recognition of the Chinese nation	I am proud of being a Chinese for a living	4.79	0.759	-4.279	18.059
	I think ethnic minorities are an important member of the Chinese nation	4.77	0.777	-4.066	16.372
the recognition of the Chinese culture	I think Chinese culture is superior to foreign culture	4.64	0.746	-2.346	14.214
	When meeting foreigners, I am very willing to introduce Chinese culture to him (her).	4.66	0.726	-2.951	10.404
the recognition of the Communist Party of China	I think the Communist Party of China is the party that serves the people wholeheartedly	4.77	0.671	-4.038	18.500
	As long as there is an opportunity. I want to join the Communist Party of China	4.66	0.780	-2.930	9.414
the recognition of socialism with Chinese characteristics	China 's development is inseparable from the socialist system with Chinese characteristics	4.81	0.634	-4.624	23.677
	I very agree with the state 's preferential policies for ethnic minorities	4.64	0.760	-2.809	9.137

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In order to test the difference of different problems in the same dimension, the cross-difference analysis of the ' five identified ' questions was carried out by the research group. In the dimension of " recognition of the great motherland, " " I often feel that the motherland is my solid dependence " (Question 1) and " in the face of complex network public opinion, I can always stand on the side of the motherland and firmly safeguard my motherland " (Question 2). The distribution of the answers given by the respondents to the two questions is basically diagonal, indicating that the answers of the respondents to these two questions are highly unified, that is, the respondents have a positive attitude towards both Question 1 and Question 2 (94.79 %), and the mean and standard deviation in Table 7 are also verified. At the same time, this phenomenon has also been verified on the eight issues of the four dimensions of ' recognition of the Chinese nation ', ' recognition of Chinese culture ', ' recognition of the Communist Party of China ' and ' recognition of socialism with Chinese characteristics ', that is, the two issues of the unified dimension have the same attitude, and most of them are positive, which can be seen in Table 9 to Table 12.

Table 8 Cross-tabulation of identification with the great motherland

Count		in the face of complex network public opinion, I can always soberly stand on the side of the motherland, firmly safeguard my motherland					Total
		Very disagree	Disagree	General	Endorsed	Very agree	
I often feel that the motherland is my solid rely on	Very disagree	34	0	0	0	0	34
	Disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0
	General	0	0	7	7	0	14
	Endorsed	1	0	4	82	23	110
	Very agree	0	0	2	36	859	897
Total		35	0	13	125	882	1055

Table 9 The cross table of the identity of the Chinese nation

Count		I think ethnic minorities are an important member of the Chinese nation					Total
		Very disagree	Disagree	General	Endorsed	Very agree	
I am proud of being a Chinese for a living	Very disagree	35	0	0	0	0	35
	Disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0
	General	0	0	4	0	2	6
	Endorsed	0	0	0	58	11	69
	Very agree	1	1	2	26	915	945
Total		36	1	6	84	928	1055

Table 10 Cross Table of Identification Questions of Chinese Culture

Count	When meeting foreigners, I am very willing to introduce Chinese culture to him (her)					Total
	Very disagree	Disagree	General	Endorsed	Very agree	

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I think Chinese culture is superior to foreign culture	Very disagree	1	0	0	3	81	85
	Disagree	0	0	0	9	2	11
	General	0	0	3	9	5	17
	Endorsed	3	1	14	52	71	141
	Very agree	15	2	20	123	641	801
Total		19	3	37	196	800	1055

Table 11 Cross-tabulation on the identification of the Communist Party of China

Count		As long as there is an opportunity. I want to join the Communist Party of China					Total
		Very disagree	Disagree	General	Endorsed	Very agree	
I think the Communist Party of China is the party that serves the people wholeheartedly	Very disagree	22	0	0	0	0	22
	Disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0
	General	0	0	6	1	4	11
	Endorsed	1	0	19	74	43	137
	Very agree	1	0	34	65	785	885
Total		24	0	59	140	832	1055

Table 12 Cross-tabulation of the identification of socialism with Chinese characteristics

Count		I very agree with the state 's preferential policies for ethnic minorities					Total
		Very disagree	Disagree	General	Endorsed	Very agree	
China 's development is inseparable from the socialist system with Chinese characteristics	Very disagree	20	0	0	1	0	21
	Disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0
	General	0	0	4	0	1	5
	Endorsed	0	0	10	84	12	106
	Very agree	1	4	31	109	778	923
Total		21	4	45	194	791	1055

4.Countermeasures for improving the awareness education of the Chinese nation community in colleges and universities in border areas

4.1 Improving the diversity of information dissemination channels

According to Table 3, college students mainly obtain information through the Internet and multimedia. This shows the necessity of using emerging media platforms to disseminate relevant information. Schools should adapt to the way students obtain information to ensure that information can be disseminated more widely. Using new media platforms such as Weibo, WeChat public account, and Tik Tok, schools can more vividly convey the content of the education of the Chinese nation 's community awareness, so as to better attract students ' interest. These platforms have multimedia features that can present information in a more diverse and attrac-

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tive way. Social communication has great influence among students. Therefore, strengthening the discussion of national unity and cultural exchanges can have a positive impact on students ' social circles. This not only contributes to the dissemination of information, but also helps to promote interaction and the exchange of ideas.

4.2 Diversification of forms of education

Data Table 6 shows that students are more inclined to receive education through non-traditional forms of education such as extracurricular activities, daily social interaction and lecture forums. These forms can attract more students ' interest. Therefore, the use of diversified forms of education can better meet the needs of students. Diversified forms of education can provide a richer learning experience, making it easier for students to participate and actively participate. This helps to deepen their understanding and recognition of the sense of building a Chinese national community. Traditional forms of education may not be able to cope with the challenges and problems in real life, and diversified forms of education can better enable students to apply the knowledge and ideas they have learned to the actual situation and improve their comprehensive literacy. Adopting diversified forms of education can encourage students to think and innovate, which not only helps them better understand the consciousness of the Chinese nation community, but also cultivates their creativity and problem-solving ability.

4.3 Solve the problem of insufficient supply of education

The data table 5 shows that the influence of subjective factors (such as their own level and time conflict) on the education of the community consciousness of the Chinese nation is far greater than that of objective factors. Therefore, colleges and universities need to give priority to solving students ' subjective problems in order to improve their participation and identity. By solving the subjective factors, colleges and universities can improve the educational effect, so that students can more easily accept and understand the educational content of the Chinese nation community consciousness. The lack of social atmosphere is one of the objective factors, but it has a great influence on education. By building a more positive social atmosphere, colleges and universities can promote exchanges and cooperation among students and help to better cultivate the sense of community of the Chinese nation.

4.4 Strengthen the ' five identity ' education

Table 7 and Table 8 show that students have shown a high degree of recognition and self-confidence in the ' five identities ' dimension. However, this needs to continue to be strengthened and consolidated to ensure that students ' identity in these areas will not be weakened. Casting a strong sense of community of the Chinese nation not only involves an identity, but also involves the recognition of the great motherland, the Chinese nation, Chinese culture, the Communist Party of China, and socialism with Chinese characteristics. Strengthening these identities helps to cultivate a comprehensive sense of national identity, thus promoting national unity. With the diversification of modern society, people are faced with various ideological and cultural conflicts. By strengthening the ' Five Identities ', colleges and universities can help students better cope with these challenges and maintain a firm identity.

In the process of strengthening the consciousness education of the Chinese nation community, it is the fun-

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damental way to realize the education of national unity to run through the education of " five identities " and help college students firmly establish a correct view of the country, the nation, the religion, the history and the culture. Colleges and universities in the border areas need to further strengthen patriotism education to strengthen the identity of college students of all ethnic groups to the great motherland ; further strengthen the education of multi-ethnic national conditions to enhance the recognition of the Chinese nation by college students of all ethnic groups ; further strengthen the education of multi-ethnic culture to promote the recognition of Chinese culture among college students of all ethnic groups ; further strengthen the education of modern Chinese history to consolidate the recognition of the Communist Party of China by college students of all ethnic groups ; we will further strengthen the education of institutional superiority to enhance the recognition of socialism with Chinese characteristics by college students of all ethnic groups.

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